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1.		REPT Plant in Erfurt (X 51/J 36)	

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2. The plant scheduled production of receiver tubes valued at the delivery price at 18,443,000 eastmarks in 1951, and 20,374,000 eastmarks in 1952.
3. In late 1951, the production of all kinds of tubes, except for the UEL-51 type and tubes of the Gnom series, was transferred from the Erfurt Radio Plant to the tube plant in Neuhaus.
4. The 1952 production plan was altered several times as a result of starting production of the Gnom series tubes. In various production sections were not informed about the plan until early 1952. According to this plan the plant will be fully occupied working in three shifts on the production of receiving tubes.

25X1

25X1

5. The capacity of the transmitter tube section was not fully utilized under this program. The value of the 1952 oscillograph tube production was planned to be 1,390,000 eastmarks at the delivery price. (2)
6. In 1951, the production waste of the E and U-series type tubes averaged 44 percent. Specifically 20 percent were due to bad emission, 3 percent to broken glass in the exhaust pump, 1 percent to waste in the socket workshop, 5 percent to geometrical defects of the tubes, 3 percent to gosing (sic), 3 percent to heater failures, 4 percent to short circuits, and 5 percent to various other defects. In order to overcome difficulties in the production of the Onom series tubes, it was planned to replace the Loktal-Socket by an 11-pin socket in which no guide pin was needed and the pump connection was to be fitted to the head of the bulb. During the period from 1 January to 29 February 1952, 900 EAA 171 type tubes were built in this manner, 700 of which failed at the pump. Only 15 of them passed the quality inspection on the test stand.

The frequent cracks in the sockets resulted from irregular supplies of glass and from duct pins being fitted too close to the edge of the bulb.

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7. In early February 1952, three Russians inspected the plant. They were chiefly interested in tube-measuring tables and forming frames. A member of the plant management said that the Russians planned to purchase mechanical equipment for five new tube plants scheduled to be built in the U.S.S.R. Machines ordered by late February, following this inspection, included 10 grid-notching automatic welding machines, 35 measuring tables, 30 forming frames, 4 complete automatic pumps, five 20-kg glow transmitters (Glowsender), 5 sealing machines for receiver tubes, 2 sealing machines for transmitter tubes, and 5 automatic plate-pressing machines. When the management of the plant stated that there could be a delay in the delivery of these machines because of a contract for delivery of measuring tables, forming frames, automatic pumps and sealing machines, which had been made after a Polish commission had visited the plant, the Polish contract was cancelled by the Ministry for Machine Construction. The Gfurfurt radio works was to deliver the machines ordered to the U.S.S.R. within three years.
8. There was a serious shortage of nickel for cathodes. A total of 50,000 small cathode tubes per month were supplied by the VEB RFT Tube Plant in Neuhaus. Zinc impurities in nickel iron were removed through a process using hydrogen vapors at 1,000 centigrade. The copper used for the grid struts was not of the required purity and caused considerable waste by poisoning the cathodes. Therefore, the copper was to be replaced by nickel. The copper wrapped wire received from the RFT Berlin Incandescent Lamp Plant was of poor quality and lacked uniformity. The supply was very irregular in late 1951. In February 1952, 150,000 sealing wires were delivered daily. Glass supplied by the Spezialglaswerk Einheit in Weisswasser (O 52/A 74) varied widely in quality and caused serious production difficulties.
9. P-2 iron was procured illegally from West Berlin through the agents Schmidt (fnu) and Kunkel (fnu). A consignment of 250 kg arrived at the plant in late February 1952. The first samples of rolled P-2 iron made by the Steel and Rolling Mill in Hettstedt (O 52/D 64) were received in February 1952. They proved too hard, and a second sample lot was too thick. The Armco iron sheets procured from the Hettstedt firm were designated CK-10A1. The copper sheets procured from Hettstedt for plating purposes scaled considerably because of a high percentage of phosphorus and, therefore, caused waste in the production of the RS-255, RS-261 and RS-720 transmitter tubes. Molybdenum sheets were obtained from an Austrian metal plant in Reutte, Tyrol. (A)
10. Thorium-plated low-quality tungsten wire was procured from the RFT Berlin Incandescent Bulb Plant and from Hungary. Small quantities of good quality wire of this kind were obtained from the U.S.A. via Switzerland. Sufficient quantities of good-quality stamped mica were procured through a Mr. Tietze (fnu) who lived in West Berlin. Pump oil has not been obtainable from West Germany since December 1951. The pump oil, which was procured from Luetzkendorf, could be used only after it had been repeatedly fractionated at the plant, and was also used by the RFT Incandescent Lamp Plant in Berlin.

 Comments.

- (1) For tabulation of tube types, see Annex 1. The production of the Oren series tubes was not started in 1951.

(2)

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- (3) Molybdenum and tungsten are produced by the Metallwerk Plansee (Plansee Metal Works) in Reutte, Tyrol (O 46/D 26).

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Production of Receiver Tubes at the RFT Radio Works in Erfurt.

Type	Production Quota for 1951	Tube Components Completed in 1951	First Quality Tubes Produced in 1951	Second Quality Tubes Produced in 1951	Production Quota for 1952
EF 172	20,000				23,000
EF 173	3,750				
F 174	7,500				10,500
EF 175	3,750				22,500
UF 172	3,750				
UF 173	3,750				
UF 174	3,750				
UF 175	3,750				
UEF 171	11,200				22,500
UEF 171	10,000				76,500
UCH 171	11,250				23,500
UCH 171	10,000				76,500
UEL 171	3,750				2,000
UEL 171	3,750				28,000
EL 171	11,250				23,000
EL 172	3,750	2,780			10,000
UL 171	7,500				
UL 172	3,750				
UF 171	7,500				26,000
UF 171	7,500				600
EAA 171	3,750				11,400
UAA 171	3,750				
EF 11	90,000	162,040	113,710	2,460	73,000
EF 12	130,000	159,900	99,170	910	
EF 12 R					2,500
EF 13	55,000	55,100	41,700	400	11,000
EF 14	20,000	20,320	21,040	230	2,000
UEF 11	160,000	380,520	248,680	2,210	126,000
UEF 11	210,000	383,900	252,280	8,920	150,000
UCH 11	160,000	364,010	160,950	14,770	288,000
UCH 11	215,000	426,490	262,600	8,820	180,000
UEL 51		387,450	211,290	5,200	240,000
EL 501	10,000	3,090	110	7	500
EYY 13	7,500	12,630	5,240	-	-
EZ 11	15,000	21,880	15,740	22	13,000
RFC 5	4,000	10,360	4,360	70	5,500
LD 1	16,000	11,910	8,610	270	1,000
LA 1	5,000	2,360	1,070	-	-
UCL 11	-	-	1,130	410	-
ECL 11	-	-	325	410	-
ERC 11	4,000	11,350	6,180	680	-

Approximate

Grand Total	1,250,000	2,415,000	1,455,000	53,000	1,600,000
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Note. EF 12 F tubes are non-microphonic EF-12-type tubes for microphonic.

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1952 Production Schedule for Transmitter and Oscillograph Tubes.

Transmitter Tubes.

Type	Number of Tubes Scheduled for 1952				Total
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	
SRS 01	225	-	-	175	400
T.S. 01	-	100	300	-	500
SRL 05	62	62	62	62	250
SRS 06	-	-	-	50	50
SRS 09	-	225	225	50	500
RS 207	125	125	125	125	500
RV 216	-	-	12	51	70
RS 255	-	23	7	-	30
RS 261	23	-	11	23	60
RV 271 B	-	-	-	200	200
RS 282	125	-	-	-	300
RS 384	175	175	175	175	700
RS 391	200	200	200	-	600

Grand Total 1,000

Oscillograph Tubes.

OR 1/60/0.5	250	-	100	350	1,300
OR 1/100/2	250	-	10	50	500
ORP 1/100/2	150	150	150	150	610
OR 1/100/2/6	-	250	350	400	1,000
OR 2/100/2	150	150	150	100	550
OR 2/100/2/6	40	20	-	-	70
OR 2/160/2	10	10	-	-	20
OR 2/160/2/6	100	250	250	250	850

Grand Total 1,900

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